

Population (n=10,103): Born in 2015, Status = Active, NICU patient, or Blocked at time of birth, had no screening or at least 1 screening

Changes made:

- Adjusted for those with high first test with fingerstick, followed up by a venous test within 6 months that was below 5mcg/dL
- City/town and core city status updated to accurate info at time of first screening
 - For those with no screen, city/town at time of birth was used for core city status
- Insurance status updated to accurate at time of first screening
 - For those with no screen, insurance information at time of birth was used
- “On time first screening” adjusted to include grace period, so up to 21 months

Prevalence of On-time First Screening and No Screening among RI Children Born in 2015

	On time Screening				No screening		
	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)	95% CI		Frequency (n)	Percent (%)	95% CI
Core City Status							
Core City	3188	75.5	74.2 - 76.8		587	13.9	12.9 - 15.0
Not core city	4442	75.6	74.5 - 76.7		906	15.4	14.5 - 16.4
Maternal education level							
Less than H.S	892	77.2	74.7 - 79.6		150	13.0	11.1 - 15.1
HS graduate	1372	73.2	71.2 - 75.2		298	15.9	14.3 - 17.6
Some college +	4444	76.1	75.0 - 77.2		854	14.6	13.7 - 15.6
Unknown	922	75.0	72.5 - 77.4		191	15.5	13.6 - 17.7
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-hispanic	4160	75.4	74.3 - 76.5		837	15.2	14.3 - 16.1
Black, non-hispanic	476	72.4	68.9 - 75.7		100	15.2	12.7 - 18.2
Asian, non-hispanic	344	71.4	67.2 - 75.2		97	20.1	16.8 - 23.9
Multi/Other, non-hisp	396	72.4	68.8 - 76.2		89	16.3	13.5 - 19.7
Hispanic	1847	78.4	76.7 - 80.0		294	12.5	11.2 - 13.9
Unknown	407	75.7	71.8 - 79.1		76	14.1	11.4 - 17.3
Insurance Status							
Private	3823	76.6	75.4 - 77.7		703	13.1	13.1 - 15.1
Public	3470	74.0	72.7 - 75.2		761	15.2	15.2 - 17.3

Prevalence of Lead Poisoning at First Screening for RI Children Born in 2015

	Not lead poisoned				Lead Poisoned		
	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)	95% CI		Frequency (n)	Percent (%)	95% CI
Core City Status							
Core City	3450	94.8	94.0 - 95.5		189	5.2	4.5 - 6.0
Not core city	4852	97.6	97.1 - 98.0		119	2.4	2.0 - 2.9
Maternal education level							
Less than H.S	926	92.0	90.1 - 93.5		81	8.0	6.5 - 9.9
HS graduate	1528	96.8	95.8 - 97.6		50	3.2	2.4 - 4.1
Some college +	4848	97.2	96.7 - 97.7		138	2.8	2.3 - 3.3
Unknown	1000	96.2	94.9 - 97.2		39	3.8	2.8 - 5.1
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-hispanic	4553	97.2	96.7 - 97.7		130	2.8	2.3 - 3.3
Black, non-hispanic	530	95.2	93.0 - 96.7		27	4.8	3.3 - 7.0
Asian, non-hispanic	367	95.1	92.4 - 96.8		19	4.9	3.2 - 7.6
Multi/Other, non-hisp	425	93.2	90.5 - 95.2		31	6.8	4.8 - 9.5
Hispanic	1975	95.6	94.7 - 96.4		90	4.4	3.6 - 5.3
Unknown	452	97.6	95.8 - 98.7		11	2.4	1.3 - 4.2
Insurance Status							
Private	4182	97.4	96.9 - 97.9		110	2.6	2.1 - 3.1
Public	3751	95.4	94.7 - 96.0		181	4.6	4.0 - 5.3

Key Findings:

- Hispanic children had a higher prevalence of having an on-time first screening, and a lower prevalence of no screening, compared to other race and ethnicity groups
- Children with public insurance had a lower prevalence of having an on-time first screening and a higher prevalence of having no lead screening, compared to children with private insurance (small but statistically significant difference)
- Children living in core cities had a higher prevalence of lead poisoning than children not living in core cities
- Children of mothers with less than a high school education had a higher prevalence of lead poisoning at their first screening compared to children of mothers with any higher level of educational attainment.
- Children with public insurance had a higher prevalence of lead poisoning at their first screening compared to children with private insurance.